



European Proposals for Critical Infrastructure Protection: The Domestic Angle

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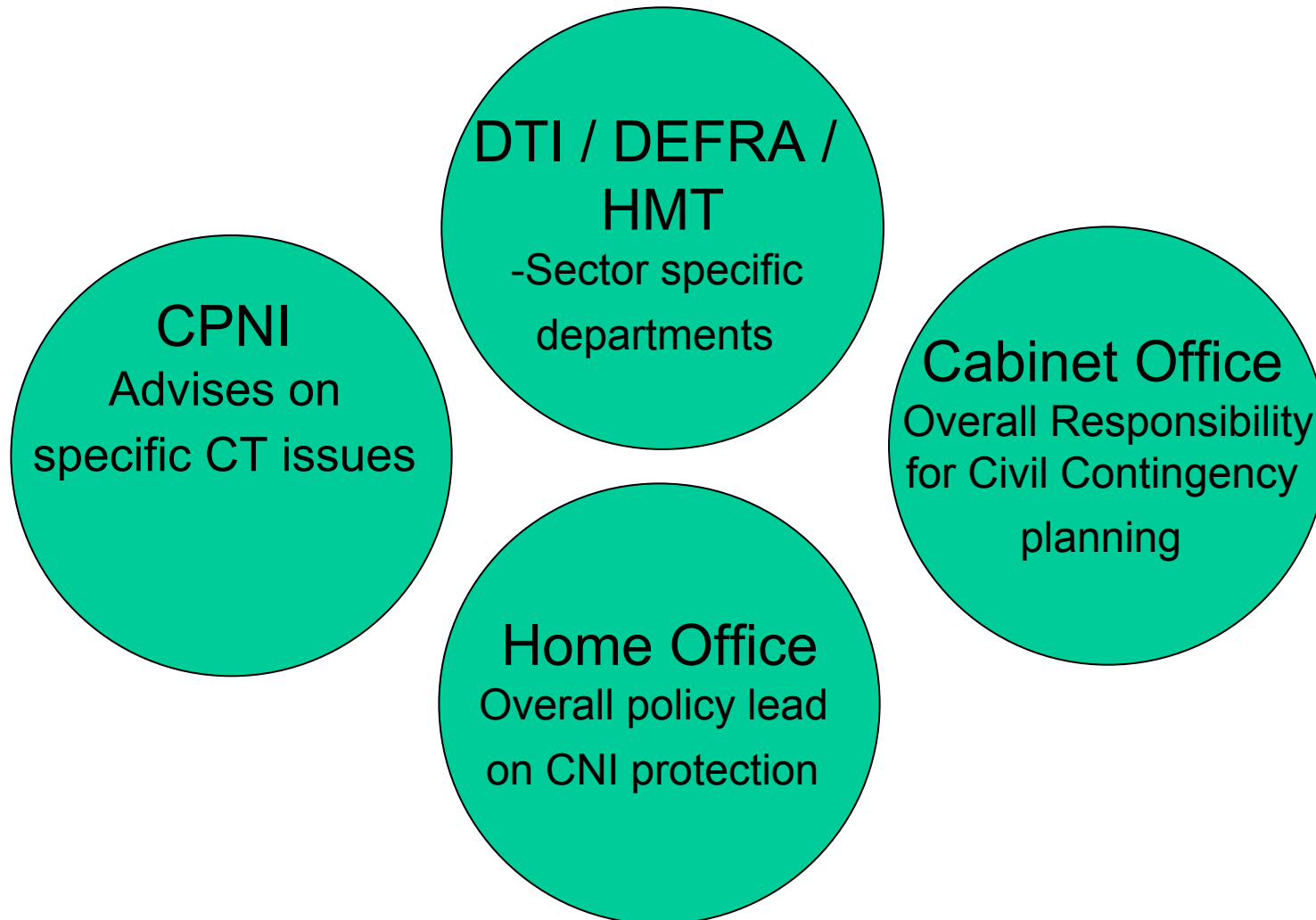
Summary

- Role of Government Departments
- UK Approach
- The EU Dimension
- Issues raised by the proposed Directive.

UK Approach : Domestic CNI

- National infrastructure, the loss or compromise of which, would have a major detrimental impact on the availability or integrity of essential services, leading to severe economic or social consequences or to loss of life.

UK Approach: The Role of HMG in securing our Critical National Infrastructure



UK Approach: DTI Interests

- DTI covers several of the sectors identified by the Commission as being European Critical:
 - Energy, comprising oil, gas, electricity
 - Nuclear
 - Chemicals
 - Information Communication Technology
 - Space

The EU Dimension – principles of EU involvement

- Subsidiarity – finding the places where EU involvement adds value.
- Duplication – it should fit with other existing EU directives, international obligations and bi-lateral arrangements and not duplicate.
- Better Regulation– it doesn't have to be mandatory.

Issues 1- How to define EU critical infrastructure

We are becoming
more closely
interlinked – but not
all of these
pipelines will be EU
critical.



Map from Gas Transmission Europe

Issues 2 – Information Leakage

- How to balance the potential benefits of EPCIP with the attendant risks to national security:
 - provision to vulnerability data even at generic level could be useful to malefactors;
 - risk of undermining our successful UK voluntary approach: the informal nature of public/private dialogue leads to trust, hence more effective and probably more information exchange.

Issues 3 – Better Regulation

- Potential for a heavy handed approach and excessive burden on the industry.
- Mandatory requirements mean a compliance and enforcement regime.